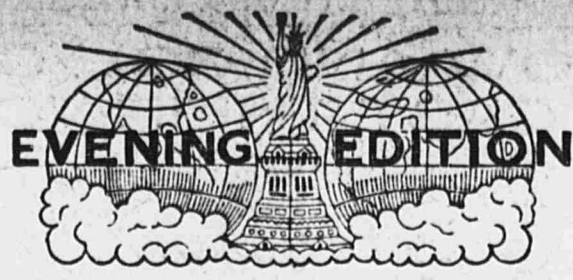


# ELECTION

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1903.

# M'CLELLAN BY 65,000!

## GREAT CROWDS CHEER OVER WIGWAM VICTORY

Leader Murphy Receives an Ovation at Tammany Hall, While All Over the City There Are Exhibitions of Wild Rejoicing.

From the Battery wall to the wooded hills of the Bronx the news of McClellan's great victory was greeted with unrestrained enthusiasm. The enormous crowds that gathered about Tammany Hall and along East Fourteenth street were actually frenzied and gave way to all manner of extravagant emotion.

When at fifteen minutes to 8 Leader Charles F. Murphy went to the hall from the Anawanda Club, where he had received the early returns indicating a Tammany victory, he was greeted by tremendous cheering from a crowd of fully fifteen thousand people. It was only through the aid of a squad of police reserves that Mr. Murphy managed to make his way within the building, as hundreds in the congested mass fought to reach his hand.

When he finally made his way inside he was conducted to the Executive Committee room, where several scores of well-known politicians gave him a great ovation. When asked for an expression of his feelings Mr. Murphy said:

"I really have nothing further to say than has already been said in my statements during the campaign. The figures speak for themselves, and through them the people have spoken. Of course I am pleased with the results. It bears out the predictions I made a week ago."

"If there had been another week of the campaign I think Mr. Devery's vote might have been greater than that received by Mr. Low."

At the Fusion headquarters on Twenty-third street there were scarcely a dozen persons receiving the returns after 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock Mr. Cutting and one of his lieutenants were alone in the great, dreary rooms. Mr. Cutting had nothing to say. He seemed absolutely crushed.

Without the headquarters crowds of thousands marched up and down the streets blowing horns, waving rattles and banners and creating a tremendous din. Union Square was crowded by a great throng slowly moving from one bulletin board to another, cheering vociferously the returns that more and more indicated the size of Mr. McClellan's victory.

On Park row the crowd began to gather when the polls closed, and by the time the first return was announced City Hall Park was black with a waving mass of people. The same demonstrations were made all over the city where bulletins were posted showing the returns. Even in Brooklyn there were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm.

## TWO DEAD, FIVE INJURED IN ELECTION DAY RIOTS

Fight in Fairview, Va., in Which Two Were Killed and Two Wounded—One Man Shot and Two Stabbed in Troy.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Nov. 2.—A fatal election row occurred in an election booth at Fairview, in Scott County, Virginia, to-day. John Osborne and Ezekiel Nickels were killed. J. H. Catron was shot through the neck and will die, and Alexander Keys was shot in the right hip.

The trouble arose over objections being made to C. P. Roller serving as a Republican Judge. Roller, it is claimed, had been selected by Democratic election commissioners. Osborne and Nickels were the Democratic Judges and were brought into the quarrel on account of their official connection with the election. It is believed that Catron fired the shots that killed Osborne and Nickels. The two men who were killed shot Catron and Keys. More trouble is feared.

Three Wounded in Troy. TROY, N. Y., Nov.—Not in many years has there been so much disorder at the polls in Troy as to-day. There have been one shooting and two stab-

## SENATOR ARRESTED AT THE POLLS

Senator John C. Fitzgerald, "Tim" Sullivan's successor at Albany, was arrested this morning in the polling-place of the First Election District of the Sixth Assembly District by R. A. Kelly, an employee of the Water Department, and a special policeman in complaint of Charles Brewster, of No. 23 Irving place, a Republican watcher, charging him with disorderly conduct.

The Senator was taken to Essex Market Court, where, after he was compelled to his great annoyance to wait until several other cases before him were disposed of, he was arraigned before Magistrate Pool.

Brewster alleged that Fitzgerald followed a voter into the booth and tried to talk with him, refusing to stop when ordered by the election officials. Fitzgerald denied the charge, but was otherwise silent. He was paroled until tomorrow morning.

## LOST HIS VOTE; TOOK HIS LIFE

Brooding over the loss of his vote for the first time in many years, John Morris hanged himself in his cell on Blackwell's Island early to-day. Keeper Naughton found him there and when he cut the suspenders with which he hanged himself the man was dead. Morris lived in New York all his life and took an active interest in politics on the east side. A week ago he was arrested for vagrancy, and when taken before Magistrate Duell, in the Tombs Police Court, asked to be sent to the island for the winter that he might have a home. He said he had lost his job because of drink and was unable to break the habit.

After releasing the Island he talked to his keeper about the election and bewailed the fact that he would lose his vote for the first time since he became of age. The matter weighed heavily upon his mind and drove him to suicide.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, WHO IS  
ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK.



George Brinton McClellan, son of the distinguished Union General of that name, who commanded the Army of the Potomac, was born in Dresden, Saxony, on Nov. 23, 1863. His mother was the daughter of Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the United States Army and Chief of Staff to Gen. McClellan during the Seven Days and Antietam campaigns. She was a well-known society woman in Washington both during and after the Civil War.

Three years after the birth of Col. McClellan his parents returned to America. The General had gone into voluntary exile after his defeat as a candidate for President, opposing Abraham Lincoln. At the age of fourteen young McClellan entered a military school. As a boy it was his ambition to go to West Point and adopt the same career in which his father won so much honor. But for some reason his father vigorously opposed this ambition of his only child, and the boy finally gave up the idea, though reluctantly.

He pursued a three-year course at the academy and entered Princeton College, where he was graduated with honors in 1886. Gen. McClellan had died the previous fall, and because of his death the young man's plans were considerably altered. It had been the desire of his father that he should become an engineer, but he had no tastes in that direction and finally chose journalism. He became a reporter and served on the staffs of three New York news-

papers. In 1889 he was appointed treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge.

As a young man George McClellan had a natural predilection for politics and soon identified himself with Tammany Hall. It was through his efforts that the original Dudley "blocks of five" letter, which caused such a sensation in 1888, was obtained. He had considerable experience as a political and financial writer and rapidly developed as a campaign speaker of considerable ability. He secured his title of Colonel after serving on the staff of Gov. Hill.

He attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1892, opening an office with the late Henry McClosky at No. 100 Broadway.

By this time McClellan had become prominent in Tammany. In 1892 he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen by a plurality of 78,210, the largest ever given to a candidate in this county.

Col. McClellan was elected to Congress in the fall of 1894 and began his first term in 1895. He was elected from the Twelfth Congress District. He has been successively re-elected from this district, carrying it by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes at the last election, whereas in his first election he received but 10,933 votes, against 9,592 votes cast for his opponent, Robert A. Chesebrough.

Mr. McClellan was married in October, 1899, to Miss Georgia Heckscher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gerard Heckscher of this city. The ceremony was performed in Newport by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Democratic Plurality in Manhattan May Exceed This Figure, and Present Indications Are That Low Has Lost Brooklyn by About 4,000 or 5,000.

## GROUT RUNS AHEAD OF M'CLELLAN

Littleton, Who Defied Tammany in Brooklyn; Elected—Devery's Vote Will Not Be More Than 1,100 -- Returns from Queens and Richmond Will Swell McClellan's Plurality.

### IT WAS A LANDSLIDE.

McClellan's plurality will probably reach 65,000 in the Greater New York and may go beyond this figure.

Within two hours after the polls closed the election of McClellan was assured by a tremendous plurality. There was every indication that he would carry Brooklyn, or, at least, cut the plurality of Low over Shepard to a trifling figure.

These expectations were realized when the later returns showed that McClellan would have between 4,000 and 5,000 plurality in Kings County.

Grout and Fornes showed surprising strength all over the city. In Manhattan and the Bronx they ran two votes to one against their opponents in the first returns.

### MURPHY CLAIMS 86,000.

Charles F. Murphy, with 10 per cent. of the vote in, predicted that his estimate of 86,000 plurality for the Democratic ticket in Manhattan and the Bronx was more likely to be realized. Senator McCarren claimed Brooklyn for McClellan by 3,000 and John Shea by 4,000.

The crowd in Tammany Hall was assured that McClellan would be elected at the arrival of the preliminary figures. There was an impromptu war dance on the main floor and preparations were put under way for a big celebration.

### M'CLELLAN GAINS IN BROOKLYN.

From the very start the returns showed gains for McClellan in Brooklyn. The first returns came from that borough. The Manhattan returns following showed that the Democratic candidate was doing better than predicted.

The Brooklyn figures were surprising. Figures from the First Assembly District, Mayor Low's old district, and the one in which Edward M. Shepard lives, foreshadowed a drift to McClellan of astonishing proportions, and when the returns started in from the Eastern District of the borough it was seen that Senator McCarren's assertion that the German